THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVII., No. 828. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 9TH, 1866. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Public Silk Inspector* and *General Commission Merchant* under the style of UNDERWOOD & Co.

PHILIP H. UNDERWOOD.

30ju 720 Shanghai, 1st June, 1866.

NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND LUDDEKE, has been admitted a partner in our firm which will in future be carried on under the style of BRONDSTED & LUDDEKE as *Commission Merchants and Public Tea Inspectors.*

R. BRONDSTED & Co.

26ju 717 Hankow, 15th May, 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM BARNET in our Firm ceased on the 31st March inst.

GEO. BARNET & Co.

26jy 718 Shanghai, 26th May 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

GEO. BARNET & Co.

26jy 719 Shanghai, 26th May, 1866.

NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by me at this Port, will from this date be carried on by THOMAS MURSOCH DRYSDALE, and JOHN MELANCTHON RINGER, under the Style and Firm of DRYSDALE, RINGER & Co.

J. M. RINGER.

19su' 715 Hankow, 12th May, 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. HUGH FRANCIS RAMSAY is this day admitted a partner in our Firm which now consists of RICHARD JAMES GILMAN, CHARLES AUGUSTUS WILD, HENRY BEVERLEY LEMANN, WILLIAM LEMANN, EDMOND HENRY LAVERS, and HUGH FRANCIS RAMSAY.

GILMAN & Co.

9ju 712 China, 1st May 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. CESAR SCHNEPEL has been admitted a partner in our Firm.

W. REMÉ & Co.

2su 5878 Shanghai, 1st May, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have established ourselves at this port under the style and firm of SCHEIBLER, MATTHAEI & Co. as *Merchant and Commission Agents.*

ROBT. SCHEIBLER.
CARL MATTHAEI.

Hong name *Kwang-yuen* 廣源
Office on the Premises of Messrs. EDE, FIELD & Co.

4su 710 Shanghai, May, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have opened a branch of our Yokohama house at this Port, under the management of Mr. JAMES MARR, who is authorized to sign the Firm.

STEPHENSON & Co.

Hong Name 金隆 *Kin Loong*
Temporary office Thorne's Buildings, Ningpo Road.

9ju 711 Shanghai, April 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself in Kiukiang as *General Commission Agent.*

JOHN HARVEY.

tf 707 Kiukiang, 9th April, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this port as *General & Commission Merchant and Public Tea Inspector*, under the style and firm of OVERBECK & Co.

H. OVERBECK.

Hong Name, *Shun Fat* 發順
Office at Messrs. MARETENS, LATHAM & Co.'s house.

31ap 709 Shanghai, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at Hankow as a *General Commission Merchant* under the firm of ALEX. DOWNIE & Co.

ALEX. DOWNIE.

tf 699 Hankow, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS S. ODELL in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1865; and Mr. ERNEST DEACON has this day been admitted a partner.

DEACON & Co.

26ju 685 Canton, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have taken the house in Hankow Road formerly occupied by DR. NISBALE, and am doing business as a *Commission Agent & Broker.*

WILLIAM CHURCH.

Wha-Loong 華隆

30ju 683 Shanghai, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORN.

tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. M. THORBURN will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.

tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector* at this Port.

ALEXANDER COCK.

Office,—*Lion-Hokee-Hong.*

tf 635 Shanghai, Sept. 1st., 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.

tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

JOHN POOK.

COMMISSION AGENT,
4, LIME STREET SQUARE,
London, E.C.

INSURANCES.

THE NETHERLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ZUTPHEN.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against fire on the usual terms.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

19au 714 Shanghai, 17th May, 1866.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1821.

EXISTING INSURANCES UPWARDS of 75 MILLIONS PREMIUMS MODERATE. Settlements of Losses prompt and liberal. No charge for Policies.

Agent at Shanghai,
F. R. GAMWELL.

23ju-66 666 Shanghai, Dec. 23rd, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £20,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Teechuhlin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.*

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.

8jy-66 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each

Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. THORNE, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
A. J. HOW, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. B. GWYN,—*Actg. Secretary.*

tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies or Insurance on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH, & Co.
Hong name—Wha-hee.

tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

NOTICE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned is authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin.

C. RYLEY

31de-66 325 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

Trustees & Directors.

DECIMUS BURTON, Esq
TRAVERS BUXTON, Esq
OCTAVIUS EDWARD COOPE, Esq
WILLIAM COTTON, Esq.
JOHN DAVIS, Esq
GEORGE ARTHUR FULLER, Esq.
CHARLES EMANUEL GOODHART, Esq.
JAMES ALEXANDER GORDON, Esq.
EDWARD HAWKINS, Jun., Esq.
KIRKMAN D. HODGSON, Esq., M.P.
WILLIAM JAMES LANCASTER, Esq.
JOHN DORRIEN MAGENS, Esq
JOHN TIMOTHY OXLEY, Esq.
BENJAMIN SHAW, Esq.
WM. JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
HENRY HEYMAN TOULMIN Esq.
MATTHEW WHITING, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the PHŒNIX COMPANY, upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact, that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire, for *large amounts.*

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLCOSS & Co.

16jy-66 618 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.

31de-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:

Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.

Board of Direction:

JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. BARNETT, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. L. BARNETT, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq., New Court.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. GOSCHEN, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
JAMES HELME, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., for the City of London.
THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

ASSURANCES on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.

tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.

11fe-67 676 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,250,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

ST. Julien Claret, (Barton & Guestier's)	1-doz. cases	Tls. 8.00
Medoc,	(do. do.)	" 6.00
Finest Cognac Brandy, (do.)	do.	" 10.00
Sherry, (Xasis.)		" 8.00
Cognac, (Gledstanes Coninghan,)		" 8.00
"	" "	" 6.00
Port,	" "	" 8.00
"	" "	" 7.00
Sherry,	" "	" 8.00
Champagne,		" 12.00
Soda Water, (Schweppe's.)		" 1.25
Nassau Seltzer Water,		" 2.00

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.

tf 225 Shanghai, 1st August, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Is the great remedy for

ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTATIONS, & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

It is the Physician's cure for

GOUT,

RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complains of the bladder, and in cases of

Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin

it produces greatest cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.

Prepared by

DINNEFORD & Co.
Chemists, London,

And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia*, and see that

"Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*

23de-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBB & THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)

Point de Galle, Ceylon, sept 18 21st, 1865.

tf 650

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO Every variety of DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as one most wholesome Sauce that is made"

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

Worcestershire Sauce.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

31de-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES,

In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid

Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs.; or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each.

NAMES OF COLOURS

Magenta, Rosemo, Puchsine, Violet Purple, Cerulein, Azalyn, Blue, Green, Canary Orange, Yellow, Phosphine, Scarlet, Red, Ultramarine Brown, Black, Bengala, Bouffee Dye.

The majority of our Dyes are entirely *soluble* in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.

The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
10a, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Be sure and write for JUDSON'S Dye.

14de-66 o-a-w 651 Oct. 14th, 1865.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. CHARLES ARNOLD FLETCHER in our firm ceased on the 31st May.
STEPHENSON & Co.
9jy 722 Shanghai, 9th June, 1866.

JULIUS BERNARD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
AND
AVERAGE STATER.
Office
REAR OF FRENCH DISPENSARY,
Adjoining Messrs. REMI SCHMIDT & Co.'s premises,
FRENCH BUND.
tf 723 Shanghai, 9th June, 1866.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.—HOLY MASS is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and BENEDICTION at 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 8 o'clock; also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England,...(ld.)	May 10	Hankow,.....June	5
Hongkong,.....	June 2	Nagasaki,..... "	2
Tientsin,.....	" 5	Yokohama,..... "	10

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong,..... Feb. 27 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,..... " 23 } April 5th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.
For the week ending June 8th, 1866.

Malwa.		Patna.	
June—	New.—Tls.	Old.—Tls.	New.—Tls.	Old.—Tls.
2,—595 a 600.....	615	490.....	495
4,—.....595 a 600.....		.....458 a 460.....	
5,—590.....	600	.....	460 .....
6,—590.....605 a 610		465	465 a 460
7,—585 a 590.....	610	....	455 a 457 cash
8,—585.....	605	445	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—June 9th, "Express," (Brit. str.) Whitelaw, from Ningpo; "Ying-tze-fei," (British steamer), Stokes, from Tientsin; "Valetta," (British barque), Cavanagh, from Foochow; "Elizabeth," (British barque), Moore, from Swatow.

DEPARTED.—June 9th, "F. Reck," (Nor. barque), Steckman, for Chefoo; "Stella," (Brit. barque), Day, for Nagasaki; "Hioga," (Prus. steamer), Pritchard, for Nagasaki; "Tun-sin," (British steamer), Bound, for Ningpo.

REPORTS.

H. M. G. B. "Hardy," June 8th left Ningpo, bound to Chusan, having Admiral King on board.

We learn from Foochow, by the British barque "Valetta" arrived to-day, that the Tea clipper ships "Serica," Fiery Cross," "Ariel," and "Chinaman," left Foochow on the 1st of June for London.

The departure of the "Woosung" was delayed in consequence of a dispute regarding the flag under which she is to sail. She will probably leave on Monday.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Labourdonnais*, from Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs Medhurst, Dr. Mourier, Messrs. Verny, de Mongolfier, Frigerio, Dumiéll, Vigian, Boelle, Bon Guttlomni, Ortel, Licioni, Giron, Dussina, Valmalle, P. B. Resones, Brumier, Illies, Ulbrich, Vasseu, Meuyer, Gillet, Gill, Carders, H. Ducret, T. Harvey, T. Black, U. Fills, and Rev. Father Patriat. Per "Ying-tze-fei," from Tientsin.—Mrs. Myers; from Chefoo—Messrs. Kertch and Thourbourn.

DEPARTED.—Per Dupleix, for Yokohama; Messrs. M. Pereira, Illis, Ch. Gill, 2 servants, and 4 Chinese. Per Steam-ship "Aden" for Hongkong.—Mr. & Mrs. Fernandes, Lieut. J. C. Necker, J. M. Hockly, R.N., R. A. Jamieson, H. Obi, A. Viera, Rev. E. B. Mesler and children, A. Grange, H. Pereira, and D. Stevenson.

ONE of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers, with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Saturday, 23rd instant.

THE London Mail of the 26th April, due in Hongkong on the 6th June, and here on the 11th.—It arrived last year on the 11th June, per *Fokkien*.

THE French Mail of May 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th June, and here on the 5th of July. It arrived last year on the 1st of July per Str. *Labourdonnais*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*:—each additional line, *One mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Ni Ki Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance*. SINGLE NUMBERS.—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *cand.*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 6 P.M.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given by H. M.'s Consul that all British subjects who have not registered themselves pursuant to the 114th Section, of the order in Council for China and Japan 1865, are liable to be proceeded against in conformity therewith; and all persons not being registered who have no ostensible means of living or permanent place of abode, and who cannot find security for their good and orderly conduct, will be proceeded against according to law.

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER.
H. M.'s Consul.

British Consulate,
Shanghai, 8th June 1866.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

The Undersigned, having been in correspondence with H. E. the Taotai on the substance of representations received from British Merchants with reference to the recent apparent restriction on the employment of Foreign Vessels in the carrying trade in Peas, Pulse, Beans and Beancake between this Port and Newchwang, publishes for general information copy and translation of the last Despatch received from H. E. on this subject.

The Undersigned trusts that the contents of this Despatch will set at rest the apprehensions which have exercised so injurious an influence on this branch of commerce.

The Undersigned was this day assured by H. E. the Taot'ai that no time would be lost in issuing this Proclamation, and a certain number of copies would be forwarded to this Consulate for distribution.

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

British Consulate,
Shanghai, 4th June, 1866.

Ying, Intendant of Su-sung-t'ai circuit to Mr. Consul Winchester.

SHANGHAI, *1st June*, 1866.

The Taot'ai has received H.B.M. Consul's note of yesterday's date pressing for an answer whether he were willing or not to issue a proclamation on the subject of the Bean-carrying Trade in Foreign Bottoms. Minute investigation was commenced on receipt of H.M.'s Consul's, two despatches, from which it is discovered that the falling off in this traffic in Foreign Bottoms is the result of the relative high prices of the pulse &c., in the North, compared with the value in the South, as also the dullness of the Shanghai Market and the consequent losses; There certainly has been no prohibition issued.

As Foreign merchants entertain a suspicion that a prohibition has emanated from him, the Taot'ai begs to forward draft of a proclamation for H.M. Consul's perusal.

Draft of Proclamation.

Ying, Intendant of Su-sung-t'ai circuit &c., &c., &c., at the request of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul calls the attention of Merchants to the fact that, by Imperial Rescript in reply to a memorial by the Foreign Board, the conveyance has been authorised of pulse and beancake in Foreign vessels from Newchwang and Ningchow. The traffic in these articles has since been carried on with general satisfaction; Chinese merchants having chartered Foreign vessels without let or hindrance.

This notification is accordingly issued for the information and guidance of merchants in general.

Translated by
W. G. STRONACH.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1866.

WE think the majority of our readers will be disposed to endorse the opinion expressed by Sir E. Hornby in his judgment on the application of Mr. B. R. Innes for discharge under his bankruptcy. Some surprise had been expressed, without any reference to the merits of the case, at Mr. Forster's appearance in Court as an opposing creditor. Whether or not he had cause of complaint against Mr. Innes was immaterial. It was simply considered that one partner could not oppose another in bankruptcy, for acts done by him as member of the firm; and Sir Edmund Hornby's decision upholds this view. Cases may occur in which the acts of one partner inflict so great injury on another that it may seem hard the latter should be obliged to submit quietly. But it does not infrequently happen that the dishonesty or folly of one proves the ruin of other members of a firm, and we do not remember to have noticed a case in which, even in such extreme circumstances, a distinction has been made by the law or recrimination has been allowed. Hard cases may and no doubt do occur under this system; but to establish a contrary rule would be to shake the principle of partnership, by creating distrust and apprehension where complete confidence ought to prevail. If it were necessary to calculate how far every operation may be justifiable by the terms of partnership, and how far another partner may have ground for legal complaint in the event of its failure, managers of mercantile firms would be seriously cramped in their operations. Partnership has been not unaptly compared by an eminent judge to marriage; the parties taking each other for better or for worse, and not being justified in calling upon the law at every turn to rectify the consequence of their own want of foresight. In one case as in the other, it may be wise to deliberate long before acting; but the step once taken, implicit confidence is required. It will be seen from the judgment that Sir E. Hornby wisely leans to the 'matrimonial' side of the question. He says: "I can find no authority for saying that after a dissolution of partnership, one partner, simply because he becomes a creditor of his co-partner, can put aside the relation which existed between them, their community of interest and the mutual trust which is supposed to exist between partners, and call upon this Court to ignore the partnership altogether and hear the case simply as if no other relation than that of debtor and creditor had ever existed." We believe we are justified in saying that, of the numerous judgments which have been pronounced by Sir E. Hornby during his short tenure of office, none will be considered more important to the real interests of the community than the one which suggests the present comments. The settlement, though unhappily no longer entitled to the favorite title of 'model,' still possesses many elements of mercantile innocence; and the idea that partnership may be ignored and the antagonistic position of Dr. & Cr. assumed on the slightest provocation, is certainly new. We hope this judgment will help to quench any similar quarrels which may be smouldering at the present moment. Upon the merit of the case itself, we have no wish to comment. It has been sufficiently explained in the reports published at the time of hearing. We simply bring the paragraph of the decision which we have quoted prominently to notice, as emphasizing an important commercial principle. It is a recognised principle of law that no partner should place himself in a situation likely to give him an interest or even a bias against the discharge of his duty, and that conduct marked with the most scrupulous good faith is required. Here, the candour which, as stated by the Judge, was wanting on the one side, was to a great extent counterbalanced by want of precaution on the other; and the unfortunate position in which both partners now find themselves, will, we doubt not, operate as a useful warning to the mercantile community.

OUR Manila correspondent calls attention to the railway which it is proposed to construct in that island, and the scheme for which is, we believe, nearly ripe in every particular. The present thriving state of the island, its large trade, and the revenue it yields, prove how great must be its real resources, when we consider that hardly any steps have been taken to develop them. The river appears to be the only means of communication, and unwieldy and inconvenient boats the only means of transport; these boats, again, being insufficient in number to meet the demand for carriage. The article which we reprint from the *Daily Press* on the subject, appeared in that paper some months ago when the railway was first spoken of, but we make no apology for reproducing it now that we are able to give some details of the matured scheme, as it is purely descriptive and explains admirably the grounds on which it is hoped that advantage will accrue to both the projectors and the country. The development of the resources in which Luzon is so rich, is not however the only object to be attained. Another end in view is to constitute a new port at Lampon, on the Pacific coast, which will be connected by rail with Manila, so as to render unnecessary the dangerous navigation of the Straits of San Bernardino by Australian and American ships. It is estimated that the value of vessels lost, and cargoes damaged in those straits alone during the last thirty years, would exceed the cost of the proposed railway. The shortest distance across the isthmus is about five and a half miles; but for many reasons it has been thought better to trace the line across a broader tract making it also more circuitous. The length of the proposed line is fourteen and a-half kilometres, or nine miles English. It passes several populous villages, and terminates at a port on the Laguna. On a road opening up such a lovely district to the pleasure-loving inhabitants of Manila, the passenger traffic is sure to be considerable. The only means of conveyance at present is by miserable canoes which ply day and night, in hundreds, and sometimes in thousands, and which of course follow all the devious windings and turnings of the one river Pasig, spoiling in transit a considerable portion of the produce intended for the Manila market. As it is calculated that the railway can convey both goods and passengers not only more cheaply, but more expeditiously, than these, it is hoped ultimately to absorb the traffic from the three provinces of Laguna, Batangas, and Tayabas. But even leaving the carriage of produce out of the question, it seems that a scheme which provides an outlet for the population of a great capital, into a district so lovely and propitious to enjoyment as the Laguna, can hardly be a losing speculation. The cost is estimated at less than $400,000, and within a week or two it is supposed that the concession will be applied for and the scheme laid before the public. The present Governor-General, as in fact all well wishers for the prosperity of the country, are much interested in the undertaking; and, as the promoters have decided not to ask for the 7 per cent. usually guaranteed by the Spanish government to enterprises of this description, it is anticipated that the concession will be granted immediately. The impetus likely to be given by it to production in the fertile lands of Laguna will certainly be considerable; and it is to be hoped that, when the eyes of Spaniards and natives have once been opened to the advantages of association for the purpose of superseding manual labour by machinery, they will not stop at a railroad of nine miles long. If only the anticipations in regard to original outlay, and cost of transit be realised, there appears little doubt that the projected line will be as profitable to its proprietors as beneficial to the country. We would gladly hope that the example of their neighbours may influence the Chinese to follow the good example set them; but the prospect of railways in China appears still remote.

REPORT OF THE PEKIN HOSPITAL FOR 1865.*

We are well aware that very diverse opinions are entertained, apart from all sectarian feeling, with reference to the prospect of good results from the efforts of any class of missionaries, more especially protestant, among the Chinese. We have long been of opinion that the comparative success which has apparently attended the labours of the Roman Catholic missionaries throughout so large an extent of this vast empire has been due, not so much, as has been alleged, to the imposing ceremonial observances of their worship, as to the circumstance that they have disassociated themselves entirely from European society and ways of living, and have sought to identify themselves entirely for the remainder of their lifetime in language, dress, manners and food, with the population amongst which they labour, unfettered and unencumbered by the distracting cares of domestic life.

Be this question viewed as it may, there can be no doubt as to the invaluable aid to be derived from the gratuitous exercise of the healing powers of European medicine by the teacher, in the propagation of the doctrines of christianity. To do this, however, with success, always presuming a familiar acquaintance with the language, there should be the collaboration of the spiritual teacher and the physician in the same individual. It is very evident that the successful treatment of a medical case, or the performance of a brilliant surgical operation, could in itself have no more influence on the spread of the tenets of the christian religion than a clever operation in exchange or any other mercantile transaction. To obtain the desired result, the christian teacher and the christian physician must meet in the same individual. He must devote himself exclusively and with every energy to his work, and must maintain the character of his double office in all relations and occupations of his daily life if he hopes to accomplish any good or great result as a medical missionary.

To those acquainted with the special qualifications possessed by Dr. Dudgeon, and the enthusiasm with which he entered upon, and has devoted himself to the prosecution of his labours as a medical missionary in charge of the London Mission Hospital in Pekin, it will be no surprise to learn through the pages of this admirable report, that his exertions in the Chinese metropolis have been attended with great and well appreciated results. This is not a record of uninterrupted success merely, but a faithful and yet encouraging statement of all the difficulties and disappointments, which have to be encountered and overcome by those engaged in such labours. Since the publication of the last Report, the hospital has been removed from its original quarters in the British Legation buildings into a large and commodious Buddhist temple in the Great East Street, the most populous and busy thoroughfare in the Tartar city, and close to the rice market. On account of its great extent, various dispensaries have been opened, mostly under the charge of sufficiently qualified native superintendents, in different parts of the Imperial city, and also in the surrounding districts, even as far as Kalgan (Chang-Chia-Kow). The cases from these out-stations presenting unusual difficulty or requiring hospital treatment, are collected from them and sent into the central establishment.

Dr. Dudgeon, referring to the prevalent vice of opium smoking in the capital, remarks,—"The majority are bannermen receiving a small monthly pittance out of the imperial exchequer, and having only three or four days of duly per month; with plenty of leisure and nothing to do, they fall into this inveterate habit from which they now seek to extricate themselves. This is the prolific cause of much of the opium smoking in China. Some in the public Yamens have informed me that they had recourse to the pipe to gain a freedom and fluency in conversation, to enable them to throw off reserve, modesty, and bashfulness, and to be able to talk on matters which at other times seemed imprudent or impossible. A tract on the evils of opium with a prescription for it cure, prepared under the direction of foreigners and published at Shanghai, has been taken up by the Chinese and republished. From what I have seen, I believe the cure to be extremely difficult."

Dr. Dudgeon unhesitatingly ascribes a large amount of the diseases so widely prevalent among the lower orders of the population of Pekin, to the indiscriminating and irregular distribution of the imperial charity. By this means, apparently, pauperism or beggary is encouraged and developed to a degree unknown elsewhere. The great majority of the cases of disease, particularly skin affections, coming under observation was referrible to this cause, combined with the innately filthy and depraved habits of the populace. Apart from complaints of such origin, Pekin seems to enjoy a singular immunity from disease. The various zymotic or contagious disorders which continually flourish elsewhere with such deadly effect, amidst the teeming populations of the large cities of Europe, Asia, and America are comparatively unknown. With reference to the origin of a large class of cases among the better orders of the people, the following observation is strictly true. "With the Chinaman's disregard or ignorance of dietetics, his love of vegetables, unripe fruits, and every thing acid, pastry, confections, fresh steamed heavy bread, oily cakes, tea, tobacco, opium, hot water, and coarse spirits, it is not wonderful that dyspepsia should prevail."

A very old and oft repeated accusation brought against the Chinese is that of infanticide. Not only does the existence of Foundling Hospitals in all the large cities, with provision for the burial of infants throughout the empire confute this idea, but the following extract from the report distinctly asserts the reverse state of matters to prevail. "Infanticide is apparently rare, rarer I believe than in our own large populous cities. Children are seldom, if ever, exposed on the street, and those who wish to part with them find purchasers, or an asylum at their own Foundling Hospitals, or that of the Sisters of Charity. And here I would make special mention of the kindly treatment they receive at this latter establishment, the cleanliness and orderliness everywhere maintained, and the assiduity, diligence and care with which this labour of love is performed."

In one respect it seems the Chinese of the capital have adopted with success one of the greatest triumphs of modern medical science—vaccination, with respect to which the following is most interesting. "There are now four native Chinese establishments in this city, two in the Tartar city inside the Hata and Sunchi gates, and two outside the Hata and T'sien gates in the Chinese city."

Medical reform among the native members of the profession, especially the body attached to the Court, is apparently the subject of considerable attention at present. After giving some interesting information respecting the position and emoluments of the Imperial physicians, we find the following:—

"In the autumn of this year the Emperor proceeded to the East Imperial cemetery, to be present at the formal interment of his father the late Emperor Hsien-fung, in the recently completed mausoleum to him. He caught cold on the journey, and for some time was confined to his apartment. No presentations took place during his illness. His medical officers were called in, but failed to render him that relief which he expected, and the result was the following memorial from 胡 慶 源 Hu-hing-yuen, a senior censor of Shansi, who proposed examinations analogous to those of the Hanlin, and dismissal of incompetent candidates; the examinations to be open to every one with a literary degree, and success to depend not on style of composition, but on knowledge of medical science. His ideas are of course Chinese, but it is interesting as indicating the current of public feeling."

We shall conclude this notice, which we fear has already been somewhat too extended, with an abstract from the Report of the work of the Hospital during the year.

From the following tabular statement it will be seen that the aggregate numbers of cases, i. e. individuals only reckoned once, amounts to 3157, of which 428 were women. Of these 1507 were medical, 1714 surgical, 26 ophthalmic, and 281 skin cases. The numbers are seen to have increased greatly in the autumn over the spring. This is to be accounted for by the change to the new hospital, which took place in the middle of September. There was, however, a falling off in November, which is explained by the fact that the hospital was undergoing painting, and the preaching in Hall was suspended for a month. Moreover the cold set in with considerable and unusual severity in November, which deterred the aged and

* The Fourth Annual Report of the Pekin Hospital in connexion with the London Missionary Society, under the care of John Dudgeon M. D., for the year 1865. Shanghai, Presbyterian Mission Press.

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children from coming or being brought to the hospital. The cold weather gave place to milder weather in December, and at the time I am writing we have experienced nothing of the severity of past winters. At night, the thermometer has been on three occasions as low as freezing, but during the day it is always above 50°, but during the day it is always above 60° in the shade. The medical cases have been the most numerous and almost entirely of a chronic character. It is only when they find no relief from native sources that they apply to us. Of these cases the principal affections. In skin diseases, scabies takes the lead. Among all the cases, dyspepsia takes the foremost place, of which affection 349 have been registered. Dyspepsia seems an inherent part of a Chinaman's nature. It is difficult or impossible to find one entirely free from its symptoms. After dyspepsia comes cough (252), then conjunctivitis (236), and opium smokers (213). The first number has been in December (622), and the smallest number in July (94), the aggregate number of patients seen and prescribed for during the year has been 10,829, of which 1040 have been women. This gives each patient an average of about three visits. This number is small, when the chronic nature of the complaints and the amount of chronic eye cases are considered.

It is needless to say we look forward with great interest to future reports of the progress of the Pekin Hospital and its dependencies.

Summary of the Week.

A Meeting of the Base Ball Club has been held, at which certain steps for better regulating the conduct of the game were agreed on. The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Bonney *v.* Hockly to which we alluded last week, differs from the ruling of H.M. Minister. The tenour of the Court's opinion is that English subjects holding office under the Chinese government cannot be sued by their subordinates for salary, unless the latter hold a distinct Chinese commission. The *Tsungli Yamen* has written to H.B.M. Consul regarding the alleged prohibition of the employment of foreign vessels in the Lan-chow, of course denying that such prohibition was ever given, and offering to issue a proclamation which is so ambiguous as to be of little use. Particulars have been published of a railway, for the construction of which a scheme is on foot in Manila, and which is destined to unite the East and West coast of Luzon. A list of the different public companies in Shanghai and the value of the shares will be found in another column. It will be observed that the depreciation is extreme.

Haikow advices report the total loss of the *Gaisseree* laden with new teas, fifty miles below that port. A new Roman Catholic church has been opened in Wo-chang.

Newchwang letters report that perfect tranquility has succeeded to the recent excitement, and that business has been resumed. Orders issued by H.B.M. Consul at that port during the time the rebels were in the neighbourhood, will be found in another column.

Hongkong papers report another successful cruise against pirates by a combined English and Chine-e expedition under Commander St. John of the *Opossum*.

From Hakodadi we learn that the Englishmen who were imprisoned for de-ecrating an Aino cemetery have been released, but we have not been informed of the circumstances under which the remission was made.

THE EXPORT RETURNS.

The year for which the returns of the export of tea, silk, and cotton which are every week published in the *North-China Herald* are made up, expired on the 31st May. A new series should therefore commence from the 1st of the current month; but hitherto there have been no reports of either of the three first named articles, so we merely complete the return of cotton export for the past year, and omit the tea and silk tables.

REVIEW.

MILITARY *plan of the Country around Shanghai: from surveys made in* 1862-63-64-65, *by Lieut.-Colonel* GORDON, C.B., *Major* HAWLETT, *Lieutenants* SANFORD, LYSTER, *and* MAS, *Royal Engineers; and Lieuts.* DENNETT *and* BATEMAN, *H.M 31st Regt., attached Engineers.* London: EDWARD STANFORD.

(Concluded from No. 823.)

The capture of Wan-tse put Gordon's force in communication with that of the Imperialist troops under the command of Governor General Lee's brother. This was the same force which combined with that of Soochowese under Macartney, in relieving Fung-ching and Soo-ching, and capturing Kea-ting. They were encamped at Ta-chiao-kio or Ta-jow-koo in the vernacular, about two miles from Wan-tse; thus completing the junction of the two armies. From here the Imperialists troops, in comfort with the Franco-Chine-e-under Bonnefoi, swept round the north of Soochow by the east, and thence to the south and west into the Great Lake, leaving the only route open to the Taipings, that of the Grand Canal to the north-west, where there is a good road along one of its banks. This Gordon determined to cut through; and was just starting to carry it into effect, when news reached him of the seizure of the *Firefly* steamer, laden with arms and ammunition, by a party of piratical foreigners. At first it was supposed that Burgevine was amongst them, but this turned out not to be the case, although he was about that time taken into custody by the American Consul. The effect of this seizure was to hurry on Gordon's operations of cutting the road at the Great Canal. This was done on the 19th November at a village named P'u-sai-kwan, where five stockades had been erected. These were captured without loss, after a sharp skirmish; and considering that it was a most important post, was shamefully deserted by the rebels. This place is notable in the Taiping rebellion, during their advance on Soochow in 1860, when the Governor-general of the province committed suicide, on being defeated.

Having garrisoned this last post around the doomed city, Gordon left for the East Gate of Soochow where his siege artillery awaited him. All the exterior defences had now been captured, excepting a narrow mountain path leading to the west gate, which was open to the rebels for escape; and the discontented wavered themselves of it in endeavouring to reach Wu-sieh. Some of these men were taken prisoners daily, from whom information was gained that there was great di-ension in the city, many desirous to surrender or not. Gordon also learned that the Captain of the *Firefly* and three of the crew were prisoners in the city. Under these circumstances he lost no time in making a determined attack on the fortifications of the north-east angle of the wall that surrounds Soochow. It was, however, necessary before doing so, to capture the inner line of exterior defences, which were very formidable. Accordingly Gordon made a night attack on the 27th November, which was repulsed by the rebels, with very heavy loss on hi- side. Among the killed were Captains Wylie, Christie, and Hodgson; Lieutenant King, Private Upshot of Gordon's body-guard, and forty disciplined Chinese; and four officers, including Major Kirkham, and sixty men wounded severely. Gordon then got his siege guns into action on the 29th, with his whole disposable force, excepting the 1st Regiment. Almost the whole of the artillery was brought to bear on these defences, and they were quickly reduced to ruins. Almost 1800 men were then thrown across the creek, and after a sharp struggle the breastwork was carried; the rebels retiring as before into their stockades, from which they kept up a heavy fire. These were attacked and evacuated by the enemy, and the space in front of the east gate was thus cleared.

It was now evident to the Taiping leaders in Soochow, that the capture of the city by Gordon and his "Ever victorious Army," was but a question of time; so they consulted together upon what terms they should surrender. There was one dissentient to this course, namely, the Mo-wang, who would hold out to the last, notwithstanding the opinion of the brave Chung Wang who say that the Taiping cause was lost. On the 28th November, Gordon was informed that the four Wangs and their followers who dissented from Mo-Wang had opened negociations with the Chinese general Ching upon the terms of surrender. Some difficulty arose as to the Mo-Wang, who Gordon stipulated should be made a *prisoner*. On the 1st December Gordon had an interview with Le Wang who had been the first to propose surrender, and told him what he thought of the Taiping prospects, and the little chance of success. He said that he wanted to make the Imperialists and Taipings good friends: that since the rise of the rebellion the former were much changed, and did not dare from fear of the foreign Governments, to perpetrate cruelties as heretofore. La Wang in reply said he would see General Ching about it.

On the 4th December Gordon went to Governor Lee, to make final arrangements about the surrender of the city and making Mo-Wang a prisoner. On returning to his quarters he found two Frenchmen sent by General Ching; who said that about 2 o'clock that day, the Mo-Wang held a meeting with his colleagues, during which he addressed them expatiating on the fidelity and valour of the Quangtung and Quang-se men, and that they should fight out to the last. The other Wangs opposed his views, and the discussion grew warm, when the Kang Wang disrobed the chief and stabbed him in the neck with a dagger. The other Wangs then rose and decapitated the Mo-Wang, and sent the head to General Ching That night the city surrendered; and next morning Ching announced that Lee Footai had written to Peking, stating that he had extended mercy to the Wangs and their followers. The heads of the Taipings were shaved and everything indicated clemency on the part of the Imperialists.

Gordon, seeing that there was no necessity for his disciplined force remaining at Soochow, as danger might arise from their being in a state of inactivity, resolved on sending them back to Quin-san, which he did on the 5th. Next morning after the troops had left, Gordon started for the city, where he saw La Wang riding towards Lee Futai's camp in order to go through the ceremony of submission. Shortly afterwards, he noticed from the top of one of the gates a large crowd near the camp, from whence they rushed into the city passing the gate cheering and firing their muskets in the air, as Chinese soldiers generally do into a vacated stockade. Ching then came up looking pale and agitated, and on being questioned said that La Wang had demanded terms which the Footai refused, and equivocated so that Gordon became uneasy as to Mo-Wang's safety and rode off to the palace, which he found had been plundered by the troops. He remained there all night, and on going down next morning to Ching's stockades, learned that the Wangs who had surrendered, namely Kang Wang, La Wang, Sieh Wang, and Sung Wang, had been seized by the Foo-tai and beheaded in spite of the promises made to them that their lives would be spared.

This act of treachery disgusted Gordon so much that he resolved on quitting the Chinese service; but as it would be dangerous to British as well as foreign interests generally to disband the disciplined force, he remained quiescent at Quin-san to watch the course of events, while referring the matter to Major-general Brown at Shanghai and Sir Frederick Bruce at Peking. The Chinese government apparently saw no guilt in the act, and rewarded Lee Foo-tai with the highest honours, while they offered Gordon 10 000 *taels* (£3,300) as a gift for his services. The money he indignantly refused, but accepted the dignity of *Kung yuen*, rank of Chinese nobility the same as that given to Lee.

Meanwhile, on the fall of Soochow, the remaining p-st in the vicinity followed the example. Wosi was evacuated on the 13th December; and Tingwang captured by the Imperialists on the 9th January. Besides these places in the province of Kiang-soo, the following cities in Che-kiang surrendered:—Ping-hoo on the 16th December; Cha-poo on the 20th; Hai-Yuen on the 21st; Kan-shu on January the 7th, 1864, and Hai-ning on the 25th of that month. Thus at the beginning of the third year of the Anglo-French campaign against the Taipings, three-fourths of their strongholds were in the hands of the Imperialists through the prowess and skill of British and French officers and other foreign auxiliaries. The fall of Soochow was the culminating point of the campaign, and that was due to the generalship of Major, now Lieutenant-colonel Gordon, C.B.

The remainder of the engagements referred to on the plan may be briefly summed up. For three months during the winter of 1863-4, which was very rigorous, the disciplined force remained in Quin-san, during which period Gordon kept it in a state of mutual discipline ready for any emergency. Seeing that the Imperialists by themselves were unable to complete the reduction of the remaining rebel strongholds, he deemed it necessary for British and foreign interests generally to take the field once more, before resigning his command of the force. Moreover, as the Taepings were aware of his condemnation of the Soochow atrocities and assassinations, and the likelihood of British support of the Imperialists being withdrawn, it was just possible that they might re-capture their lost strongholds and once more threaten the safety of Shanghai. Under these circumstances, Gordon once more took the field on the 19th February 1864.

At this time the field of the rebellion resembled the form of an hour-glass, having Nan-king at its upper extremity, Hang-chow at its base, and Yeaing with Lee-yang at its waist. Gordon thought if he captured the two last named posts, together with Ta-jow-foo, which had fallen into the rebel hands, he would thereby cut it in two; leaving the Franco-Chinese to operate against Hang-chow, under Captain d'Aigabelle, an officer in the French service, and the Imperialists under one of the diplomatic mandarins acting as a Chinese general, to reduce Nan-king. These plan of operations had the de-ired effect, and in six months the Taiping rebellion was suppressed.

Hitherto Gordon had no difficulty in obtaining commissariat supplies, as his base of operations was open toward Shanghai, where unlimited s-ores could be obtained. In this part of the campaign he could not depend upon those resources, as he was marching his army into the heart of the rebel power; consequently it was necessary to throw off all idea of getting provisions up, and the force had to carry sufficient for their consumption in the field. With this extra incumbrance Gordon started from Quin-san, in the midst of show and hail, on the 19th February. The force marched that day to Woo-sieh, and camped near a pagoda outside the city, at the foot of which they found the bodies of the Captain and officers belonging to the *Firefly*, namely,—Dollie, Martin, Caston, and Pettie, who had been murdered by the rebels. Their remains were exhumed and sent to Shanghai.

On the 20th February (leap year) Gordon attacked Yeding, capturing the stockades that defended the south and east gates, with severe loss to the rebels, who evacuated the city on the 22nd March. The force then proceeded to Lee-yang, passed on and captured the stockades at Tun-chow, and afterwards the city, with 20,000 prisoners, surrendered to Gordon on the 9th. This place was very strong and well provisioned, so that under ordinary circumstances it was an important capture; but it was more so in a strategic point of view, inasmuch as by its fall the rebel field was severed in twain—the hour glass was broken in two. By this operation also, the Imperial army of 15,000 men at Pe-chiao was liberated, and marched towards Nanking. It had been at this post for the reduction of Lee-yang for two years, without damaging the enemy's position, and was surprised at the facility with which Gordon and his force carried all before them.

Following up these successes, he marched on Kin-tang with 1000 men and his siege train, understanding that it was well fortified, but expecting it to surrender after a breach being made in the walls. This was effected at the south gate, without any reply from the enemy, who kept very quiet up to the moment of assault. Then they rushed out in considerable strength and determined valour, succeeded in repulsing the attack with great loss to the besiegers. At this juncture Gordon received information that Quin-san was in danger, which caused him to abandon the siege of Kintang on the 21st of March.

This new movement on the part of the rebels was from the important city of Chang-Chow, also a first-class city, where a body of picked men had broken through the lines of the imperials, and were advancing on Quin-san where a garrison of only 200 disciplined troops had been left. Gordon went back with his force at the utmost speed and fell upon the rear of the enemy at Kiug-yu, a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles, which he accomplished in two days, by which he succeeded in drawing off their attention from Quin-san. He found this body of rebels well armed, and a large portion mounted. Owing to a blunder in his tactics, the force came into collision with this irregular cavalry at Wai-so on the 31st March, when a desperate engagement took place, in which the infantry had the worst of it, owing to their not forming into squares to receive cavalry; in consequence of which Gordon lost 300 men and some officers, while the rebels got behind entrenchments at Wai-so. Here he waited for reinforcements, and attacked that place on the 11th April, driving the rebels out of it, when they fled in all directions, some three thousand being killed by the Imperialist soldiers and country people. From here Gordon marched on Chang-chow.

Meanwhile the Franco-Chinese force under Captain d'Aigabelle, lying before the walls of Hang-chow in the Che-kiang province, made two assaults on the city in which they were repulsed. That officer, for some reason only known to himself, but not in accordance with military tactics, made his breach at a gate, so as to require breaching two walls instead of one. In a third attempt, however, he succeeded in entering the city while the rebels were escaping from it, which the Chinese attribute to the capture of Ka-shing-foo by General Ching and his army unaided by any foreigners or disciplined troops, on the 19th March. Hang-chow fell three days afterwards. Ching on this occasion, armed with a fair description of artillery composed of guns captured at Soochow, attacked Ka-shing at the north gate and captured it in first rate style, choosing his place of attack in a most scientific manner. Unfortunately this skilful Chinese general was mortally wounded during the engagement, and died shortly afterwards, when his Government acknowledged his great services in the *Peking Gazette*.

On the 23rd April Gordon, with the assistance of the Imperialists, captured the stockade off the west gate of Chang-chow foo, with little loss. Four days afterwards a breach was made in the walls near the south gate, and two assaults made, when the storming parties were repulsed with loss; whereupon Gordon set to work making regular engineer approaches. Meantime Kin-tang surrendered on the 25th, thus leaving only three strongholds—Nanking, Tan-yang and Chang-chow, in the upper part of the strategic *hour-glass* unconquered; and two—Hoo-chow-foo and Chang-shing, in the lower portion.

The trenches duz before the walls of Chang-chow being completed by the 11th May, the breach was again opened and the city captured with but little loss. This completed Gordon's operations, and he returned to Quin-san with his force; where it was paid off and disbanded. After this, the British government by an Order in Council, prohibited any officers entering the Chinese service, and those whose resignations were not excepted, were withdrawn. Gordon returned soon after to England, where his eminent services were publicly acknowledged by the Government and the press.

It only remains to state that Tan-yang was evacuated on the 13th May and Nanking on the 19th July, when the Tien-Wang or head of the movement committed suicide, and the rebellion was finally suppressed by the evacuation of Woo-chow; while some refugees who went to Amoy were dispersed and their leaders captured.

SAMUEL MOSSMAN.

MANILA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Of news, political or social immediately affecting the interests of this country, there is not much to give. We occasionally hear it stated by arrivals from the ports of China, that privateers are being actively fitted out for the purpose of gleaning a harvest from the trade under the Spanish flags; but no one of these is suitable for anything else, I have been seen in these seas, unless it comes down upon the subject. We suffered a terrible storm here about three weeks since, which did infinite damage to small coasting craft and caused a-no- loss of life. One great complaint of travellers to Manila formerly, was the scarcity of good hotel accommodation, and a feature in this year has been the simultaneous establishment of several new hotels, which would do credit to any city in the East. They have not the same imposing appearance outside that those in some English settlements can boast,—the hotel at Ningpo for instance; for external appearances in the matter of architecture are here singularly disregarded. The long rambling Spanish street house, with a broad balcony, is the characteristic of Manila; for the earthquake of 1863 taught us the inefficiency and instability of ornamental arrangements; perhaps the most comfortable and safe dwellings are those of "Nipa" or cane, which appear to a foreign eye mere huts, but which are capable of the most extended adaptation to the principles of Western comfort, possessing beside the additional advantages of resistance to earthquakes, coolness at night, and cheapness of construction. On the other hand, they are inflammatory in a degree, and a spark igniting one of them in a populous suburb, can desolate a tract of one or two miles if the direction of the wind be favourable. Manila contains at least 250,000 inhabitants, with its suburbs; but there are no reliable data from which to calculate, some persons even averring that it holds half a million. The roads leading to the provinces are with a few exceptions bad, and that to the Laguna, the most beautiful province which may be called the garden of the Island, is atrocious; so that Manila people as a rule seldom travel above three miles from the city, and most of them are totally ignorant of all connected with the country beyond.

In all Spanish countries, the multiplicity of Saints' and feast days is a source of considerable annoyance to the mercantile interest at times; and I am inclined to think that the banishment of these from the Calendar would do as much good to this country, as the contemplated abolition of the Custom House and free trade in the manufacture of tobacco. In Shanghai I have no doubt you are in a chronic fever of bricks and energy, and that even the Sunday sometimes becomes subordinate to the requirements of the mail.

You are of course aware that an enterprise is on foot for the construction of a railway across the isthmus, connecting Laguna with the sea. The plans have already been drawn up, and as soon as the estimates are completed, the sanction of government to the undertaking will be sought.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

June 6th, 1866.

Before SIR E. HORNBY.

In re H. R. INNES' Bankruptcy.

The Bankrupt having passed his last examination, applies now for his discharge; this application has been opposed by his late partner and principal creditor, if not indeed his only creditor of any amount, on several grounds—notably that Mr. Innes must have presented the actual state of his affairs when Mr. Forster, the opposing creditor, took him into partnership, and that he was regarded during the latter part of the partnership, the express orders of Mr. Forster as to the amount of trading he was to engage in, and thereby contributed to it as appears to have done, his partner's interest, and to this extent I think him to blame; but because I think him to blame in his conduct towards his partners, I do not feel justified in withholding from him the discharge for which he applies. I do not find that he has been guilty of any of the acts to which, if found guilty of them, the Bankrupt Act affixes certain penalties. I think Mr. Innes should have been more candid in letting Mr. Forster know the exact nature, character and prospects of the business speculations in which, at the time he was taken into partnership, he was engaged; and I think when he became a partner, a little more care an l caution and under the circumstances a more economic expenditure was due to Mr. Forster. I blame, however, Mr Forster for not taking greater precautions to satisfy himself as to the nature and extent of the Bankrupt's means and of his liabilities. These gentlemen were partners, and although they now stand in the position of debtor and creditor, at the time of the contracting the liabilities they were jointly interested; and I can find no authority for saying that after a dissolution of partnership, one partner, simply because he becomes a creditor of his co-partners, can put aside the relation which existed between them, their community of interest, and the mutual trust which is supposed to exist between partners, and call upon this Court to ignore the partnership altogether and hear the case simply as if no other relations than that of debtor and creditor had ever existed. Subject to these observations I cannot withhold the Bankrupt's discharge, nor can I consistently with the view which I take of the whole case, burden it with any charge as to future acquired property.

I think Mr. Forster perfectly justified in the course he has taken; and must at fortune smile on Mr. Innes, I think notwithstanding this opposition, he owes a debt to Mr. Forster—I allude to the advance made by the latter gentleman—which on every principle of honour he is bound to discharge when he has the means.

CRICKET.

A match which occupied several days has been played between eleven gentlemen of the Tea and Silk persuasion on one side, and eleven selected from the world in general on the other, which resulted in a complete victory for the former. Mr. Mollison's scores of 22 and 94 were well made, notwithstanding some good fielding by their adversaries.

TEA AND SILK.

First Innings.			Second Innings.		
Jaffray,	b. Fraser,	8	b. Turnbull	2	
Price,	c. Matson,	7	b. Matson,	0	
Mollison,	c. M'Donall	22	b. Matson,	94	
Bentley,	b. Fraser,	9	Run out,	30	
Tate,	c. Fraser,	5	c. M'Donald,	7	
Shippard,	c. Fraser,	0	b. Turnbull,	3	
Merry,	Not out,	11	b. Matson,	0	
Bullock,	c. Hyslop	20	Hit Wicket,	5	
Gilmour,	b. Fraser,	0	b. Matson,	10	
Hogg,	c. Fraser,	0	b. Turnbull,	0	
Dow,	c. Matson,	0	b. Fraser,	0	
	Byes,	5	*Byes*,	7	
	Wide,	10	*Wide*,	14	
	Total,	103		178	

THE WORLD.

First Innings.			Second Innings.		
Macdonell,	b. Dent,	11	c. Bullock	5	
Spinks,	b. Mollison,	0	b. Mollison	3	
Turnbull,	b. Mollison,	11	b. Bentley	3	
Smith,	b. Mollison,	30	b. Mollison,	10	
Matson,	b. Bentley,	32	c. Jaffray,	0	
Fraser,	b. Mollison,	0	c. Hogg,	4	
Groom,	c. Bentley,	6	b. Mollison,	1	
Gilfillan,	b. Bentley,	0	c. Mollison	0	
Dent,	b. Mollison,	2	Not out,	1	
Cooke,	c. Mollison,	7			
Mockinloch,	*Not out*,	1			
	Byes,	11	*Leg Byes*,	4	
	Wide,	13	*Wide*,	1	
	Total,	150		31	

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

SHARES AND STOCKS.

Banks.	Shares	Paid up.	Latest Price.	Dividend.
	£	£	£	£
Oriental Bank Corporation.	25	25	47	..
Commercial Bank Corporation	..	..	..	..
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	..	..	..	..
Bank of India,	..	..	..	..
Agra & Masterman's Bank	50	25	51	8 p. a.
Asiatic Banking Corporation.	100	10	15	..
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	20	20	20	..
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	25	25	43	15 p.a.
The Bank of Hindustan China and Japan	100	25	15	..
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company	$125	125	127	6 p.c
COMMERCIAL COS.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Shanghai Dock Co.	500	500	200	None.
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	100	15	..
Hongzoe Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	15	..
Shanghai Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	..	..
Shanghai S. N. Co.	1,000	1,000	600	..
China Fire Insurance Co.	2,000	500	800	..
North China Insurance Co.	2,000	1,000	..	..
S. Brick & Saw Mill Co.	500	500	Nil.	None.
S. Tug & Lighter Co.	250	250	25	..
Shanghai Brick Co.	100	..	..	..
Shanghai Horse Bazaar,	50	50	0.75	..
French Gas Co.	$50	$0	5.	..

* In course of formation.

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NEWCHWANG.

The following circulars, issued by H.B.M. Consul at Newchwang during the recent disturbances in the neighbourhood of that port, have been handed to us for publication. They were enclosed with correspondence dated the 7th May, but by some unfortunate mistake only reached our hands yesterday. At that date the alarm had quite subsided. The bales of cotton and chests of opium which for several days had been piled on the bund in readiness for shipment had been taken back to their warehouses, the shops re-opened, and business resumed.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Newchwang, 24th April, 1866.

Circumstances altogether independent of the undersigned, and over which he has had no control, have hitherto constrained him to maintain a completely passive and silent attitude in the face of the excitement and alarm of the last five days. He has not felt himself free to offer his services to those who are under his civil jurisdiction as a centre of common action, nor to co-operate with his colleagues in their measures of defence, or that he could do so usefully, until the time when the dangers menacing the foreign community should have become so near and so obvious as to leave no room at Newchwang for incredulity, real or affected, nor for doubt elsewhere as to the actual existence of such dangers.

The undersigned considers this explanation due to those who so cordially responded to his call in December last; and who, he learns, have felt just surprise at his silence and inaction at present.

The time has now arrived when he feels that the facts, speaking for themselves, give him again full liberty of action. Occurrences of three weeks ago showed that the audacity of the associated ruffians of this port-town had greatly increased with the spread of rebellion in this province; and that their readiness to fight armed foreigners in the streets, though in numbers little superior and with arms much inferior, may make them, taken as a whole, a cause of considerable danger for this small foreign community.

As to the rebels from the interior, a deputation from the "*Ta-hwuy*" or "Great Guild" of the town, called on the undersigned on the 20th instant, expressed themselves in much apprehension of an attack from a body of rebels in the neighbourhood of the city of Kae-chow, and pressed the undersigned to call out the foreign residents for drill and practice as in December last; and in case of an action between the rebels and the native volunteers to the south of this town, to come to the aid of the latter. Since then, women and children in carts and on foot have streamed almost without intermission, and by night as well as by day, into this town from the surrounding country; the junks and river-craft, large and small, are filled with them, and with Chinese merchants who have not considered themselves, their treasure and valuables safe on shore; and three foreign merchant vessels, not British, have, at the instance of their Consular representatives, moved up to positions in which the guns they carry command either open places of the settlement or the approaches to it. Yesterday, late in the afternoon news was brought hither by fugitive soldiers from the city of Newchwang, that the rebels had, after defeating the Imperial military and city volunteers in front of it, possessed themselves of that city, and the considerable stock of guns and ammunition which it is known to have contained.

Lastly, in the middle of the past night, an alarm of the arrival of rebels was raised, and the whole town with this settlement thrown into a state of bustle, clamor and confusion which did not cease for a couple of hours. Notwithstanding the advantages afforded by a calm and bright moon-light night, the want of unity and preparedness disclosed on this occasion, convinced the undersigned that an attack made by superior numbers of men no more resolute and no better armed than are the rebels and associated ruffians of this town, could hardly have failed to be disastrous to the whole foreign community. This state of things can only invite dangers which a more united front may altogether avert; and the undersigned, in the desire to further unity of action by whatever means his position may afford, hereby calls a meeting of British and Danish residents at 2½ P.M. to-day in the Court room of the Consulate.

THOMAS TAYLOR MEADOWS,
H. B. M. Consul, and Actin- Consul for His Danish Majesty.

To Captains Mackenzie, Hutton, Laughton, Anderson, Guert, and Commanders of British Merchantmen at the Port of Newchwang.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Newchwang, 2nd May 1866.

SIRS,—Referring to my Circular of the 24th ultimo giving some particulars respecting the menaced position of the foreign residents at this port, and inviting to a consultation the Commanders of British merchantmen who might feel it liberty to aid in the protection of their countrymen on shore, I have now the honor to state that the danger is for the present over.

On the 28th ultimo the rebel body, which had been within a day or one and a half day's journey of this port-town on the 19th ultimo, was attacked and beaten by a Volunteer force from the city of Leoon Yang, commanded by an ex-rebel; and from the consistant reports that have continued to come in since, it seems to have been not only beaten but routed and dispersed.

Your aid is therefore no longer required; and it only remains for me to return you my best thanks for the willing and prompt manner in which you responded to my call by moving your vessels to a position off the settlement, and holding yourselves prepared to land men and guns and to take off women and children on the nearer approach of danger.

I have the honor to be, Sirs,
Your most obedient humble servant,
THOMAS TAYLOR MEADOWS,
Consul.

SHANGHAI LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Friday Evening, June 8th.

		Taels.
SHIRTINGS,—		
Grey, 7 lbs.	per piece	2.30 a 2.40
„ 8¼ „	„	2.50 a 2.65
„ 9 to 10 lbs	„	4.20
White, common to best	„	2.40 a 4.00
T-CLOTHS,—		
6 to 7 lbs	per piece	2.70 a 3.10
AMERICAN DRILLS,—		
40 yards	„	7.50
JEANS,		
30 yards	„	No stock.
SHEETINGS,—		
40 yds., catties 10 & 11	„	
lbs. 13½ to 14½	„	
SPANISH STRIPES,—		
According to quality & asst.	p. yd.	0.65 a 0.90
LONG ELLS,—		
H H Scarlet	per piece	7.20
Assorted	„	6.70 a 6.80
Other marks Scarlet	„	7.00
Assorted	„	6.50 a 6.60
CAMLETS,—S	„	16.25 a 16.50
S S	„	15.50 a 16.00
S S S	„	14.50
B B B	„	18.50
LEAD,	per picul	5.20 a 5.40
IRON,—		
Bar	per picul	2.20 a 2.30
Nail Rod	„	2.40 a 2.50
Hoop	„	2.60 a 2.80
STEEL,—Swedish	per tub	4.20 a 4.25
TIN,—Malacca	per picul	18 a 20
Inferior	„	
TIN PLATES	per box	4.10 a 4.60
COAL,—English	per ton	12.00 a 14.00
Japan	„	
Sydney	„	9.00 a 9.50
SUGAR,—		
Canton, No. 1, White, new, per picul		4.60 a 7.40
Brown „	„	4.00 a 4.30
Swatow, White	„	
Brown	„	
Amoy, White	„	
Brown	„	3.30 a 3.40

MISCELLANEOUS.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,

(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

705 21sp April 21st, 1866.

Rue St. Martin 298 à Paris.
A LA CORBEILLE FLEURIE.

PINAUD'S EXTRA FINE PERFUMERY.

Perfumer to Her Majesty the Queen of England.

PRODUCTS SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

Violet Vinegar.—For the toilet, most exquisitely perfumed, gives new life to the epiderme, renders the skin soft and delicate; and removes effectually spots and pimples of every description.

Eau de Cologne.—Extra fine and extra strong, specially requisite in hot climates as necessary for the health, and for dissipating dangerous miasmas.

Lettuce Juice Soap.—Adopted by all the fashionable world for the brilliancy it imparts to the skin.

Nymphean Juice Soap.—Most delicately and exquisitely perfumed.

Extra fine Wild Flower Pomade.—For preserving and regenerating the hair which it renders silky and abundant.

Medulline Oil.—For beautifying the hair specially perfumed with *Violettes de Parme*, unequalled for softness and delicacy of perfume, and is adopted for this reason by all the elegants of the day. It is a most precious toilet article—no toilet table is complete without it.

Hygienic Elixirs and Powders.—For the teeth. These products render the teeth most brilliant, sweeten and perfume the breath, and give a healthy rose color to the gums.

Alpasine.—An emulsive cream, invented by Mr. Miguot, and for which Mr. Pinaud is the sole and general agent. It is a brilliant white composed entirely of vegetable substances, may be used without any danger, and its use cannot be detected.

The above named preparations, and a host of others, have gained for PINAUD the splendid reputation his articles enjoy throughout the world, the best proof of which exists in the numerous rewards obtained in all the exhibitions

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tf 645 30th September, 1865.

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Manufacturers of
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23dc-66 671 December, 23rd, 1865

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE ORIENTAL CIRCULAR is a recognised organ upon all matters of interest to Merchants and Residents in India, China, and the Eastern Settlements. It contains *Full commercial Reports, Prices Current of all descriptions of Merchandize*, and particulars of the Cotton, Tea, Silk, Metal, Stock, Money and all the English Markets; in addition to which, it records the Arrivals and Departures of Vessels, and General Shipping News, gives the Naval and Military Intelligence, and the latest Foreign Telegrams, &c., &c., &c. Residents in the East are requested to send their subscriptions to

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The Oriental Languages Translated and Printed in Oriental Character.

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Agents, J. Sanger & Son; 150, Oxford Street, London, Watson, Cleave & Co., Shanghai and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "COLLAS," all others are counterfeits.

o-a-f 17fe-1867 696 Feb. 17th 1866.

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As supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's celebrated Revolving

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AND
PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

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Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Aneroid Barometers, &c.

CAUTION.—Burrow's Glasses bear their Name and Address.

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14oc-66 o-a-f 652 Oct. 14th, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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KNIFE POLISH,

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

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Blackfriars Road, London, S.
27jy 690 January 27th, 1866.

Cordial of the Benedictine Monk of the Abbey of Fecamp.

THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic, Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying essences of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.

Latterly the French Medical men have also unanimously prescribed it for patients whose their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER AND CHOLERA. Made only by

A. Legrand Aino, at Fecamp.
HOUSE IN PARIS.—No. 19, RUE VIVIENNE.

This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.

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Belt and Pocket Size Cartridge Revolvers.

THE *Belt* size weighs 22 oz., and carries ball 42-100 calibre (larger than Colt's Navy), and can be used with either fixed or loose ammunition. The *Pocket* size weighs 11 oz., and carries a ball 30-100 calibre (same as Colt's 4 and 6 inch.)

These Pistols are loaded and discharged with only four motions—a degree of perfection never yet attained by any other arm. A *full round may be loaded and discharged in thirty seconds.* These arms have been adopted *exclusively* by the U. S. Revenue Service. Printed circulars (with illustrated cuts), naming prices, sent by mail when required.

MERWIN & BRAY are also sole proprietors of the Ballard Breech-Loading Rifle and Carbine. Their high character for Military and Sporting purposes is so well established that the public only wish to know what they may be *purchased*. These Rifles were used by Captains Crawford and Fisk on the Overland Expedition to the Pacific, and orders of the U. S. Government. The Government and the State of Kentucky have about Twenty Thousand (20,000) now in active field service, of which the highest testimonials are received.

Sold by Wholesale and Retail Dealers generally.

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P.S.—IMPORTANT.—These Rifles can be used with either fixed or loose ammunition.
27jy-66 4971 Paris, 26th October, 1864.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
REAL ESTATE
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
YOKOHAMA.
tf 713 May 10th, 1866.

HALL & HOLTZ,
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BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared	Great Britain: Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Hongkong. Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Coast Ports. Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Japan. Export	Re-export	Transhipped	America. Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Total Piculs.
Total as per last Report		13,492	...	...	56,661	3,607	1,767	40,266	2,093	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	118[illegible]
Suwonada	May, 26	...	...	...	...	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Seindia	„ 29	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Suwonada	„ 31	...	...	...	1,228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,23
	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		13,492	...	...	56,561	5,103	1,767	40,277	2,093	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	119,68

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 2ND JUNE, 1866.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	62	62.00	15	18.00	...	...	...	...
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	62	62.00	15	18.00	...	...	...	...

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	44	44.00	106	127.20	24	28.80	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chests.	Chinkiang. Weight	Kiukiang. Chests.	Kiukiang. Weight.	Hankow. Chests.	Hankow. Weight.	Chefoo. Chests.	Chefoo. Weight	Tientsin. Chests.	Tientsin. Weight.	Newchwang. Chests.	Newchwang. Weight.	Ningpo. Chests.	Ningpo. Weight.	Foochow. Chests.	Foochow. Weight.	Nagasaki. Chests.	Nagasaki. Weight.	Tykoo. Chests.	Tykoo. Weight	Total. Chests.	Total. Weight.
Malwa	133½	133.50	39	39.00	15½	15.50	42	42.00	48	48.00	120	120.00	77	77.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	475.00
Patna	2	2.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12.00	12	14.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	28.80
Benares	3	3.60	10	12.00	...	...	...	...	5	6.00	5	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	27.60
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.00
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	138½	139.50	39	39.00	25½	27.50	42	42.00	53	54.00	135	138.00	90	92.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	523	532.40

[*Edited by* R. S. GUNDRY. *Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald" Office Shanghai.*]

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD, JUNE 9, 1866.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
May 26	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	May 25	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 26	Rona	Br str	784	Morrison	Hankow	... 23	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 26	Shanse	Am str	561	Hammond	Hankow	... 23	do	Russell and Co
... 26	Stella	Br baq	265	Day	Singapore	April 24	do	Master
... 26	Lauderdale	Br ship	851	Hutchings	London	Dec 20	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 26	Tewkesbury	Br ship	1017	Fowler	Cardiff		Coals	F. R. Gamwell
... 27	Corea	Br str	618	Russell	Hongkong	May 24	General	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 28	Klangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 27	do	Russell and Co
... 28	Ville de Grenada	Fr baq	300	Croulze	Hakodadi	... 9	do	Huissonnet and Co
... 28	Neptune	Br baq	333	Perkins	Sunderland	Nov 17	Coals	Wm. Davison, for Agent
... 29	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	May 28	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 29	Huquong	Am str	1383	Simmons	Hankow	... 24	do	Russell and Co
... 30	Klangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 29	do	Russell and Co
... 30	Kiang-loong	Am str	915	West	Hankow	... 27	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 30	Illimani	Br baq	406	Diamond	Liverpool	Dec 1	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 30	Ousuri	Br baq	269	Paton	Swatow	May 20	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 30	Lizzie Boggs	Am baq	149	Dizer	Swatow	... 20	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 31	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 30	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 31	Oceanica	Fr baq	273	Wilson	Sourabaya		Sugar	Horace Company Limited
... 31	Pak Wan	Br ship	800	Wawn	Sydney	April 6	Coals	Ried and Co
... 31	John R. Worcester	Br ship	824	Brown	Greenock	Feb 12	General	Jardine, Matheson and Co
June 1	Klangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	May 31	do	Russell and Co
... 1	Dumbarton	Br str	944	Shaw	Ningpo	... 31	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 1	Hoang Ho	Br ship	565	Carrington	London	Jan 17	do	Preston, Bruell and Co
... 1	Bien Hoa	Fr baq	344	Levesque	Sydney	March 23	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 1	Agamemnon	Br ship			Sydney		do	
... 2	Aden	Br str	607	Andrews	Hongkong	May 29		Wm. Davison, for Agent
... 2	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	June 1	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 2	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin	May 29	do	Trautmann and Co
... 2	Moyune	Am str	700	G. Johnston	Hankow	... 31	do	Russell and Co
... 2	Labuanbonnais	Fr str	572	Delisot	Hongkong	... 29	Mails, &c.	Messageries Imperiales
... 2	Fire Queen	Br ship	783	Duggan	Adelaide	April 6	Coals	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 2	Gossamer	Br ship	734	Murphy	London	Jan 11	General	Blain, Tate and Co
... 2	Maria Luisa	Spa baq	361	Anesleage	Manila	May 16	do	Bower Hanbury and Co
... 2	Elisa	Spa baq	405	Altima	Manila	... 15	Sugar	Phillips, Moore and Co
... 2	Hiroto	Br str	1630	McQueen	Hankow	... 31	General	Dent and Co
... 3	Nepaul	Br str	511	Davis	Yokohama	... 30		Wm. Davison, for Agent
... 3	Amaranth	Ham baq	338	Wuhamen	Sydney	... 29	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 3	Titan	Br str	90	Guillet	Hankow	... 31	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 3	Kew Kee	Br sch	331	Bengliholo	Rio de Janeiro	Dec 22	General	Trautmann and Co
... 3	Hiogo	Dut str	243	Pritchard	Nagasaki	June 1	do	T. Kroes and Co
... 3	Snap	H.M.G.B.	.....	Boyce	Fuchau	May 22		
... 4	Klangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	June 3	do	Russell and Co
... 4	Amiral Charnes	Fr baq	300	Nidelee	Sydney	April 8	Coals	Master
... 4	Tycoon	Prus baq	352	Metter	Newcastle N.S.W.	...	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 4	Canton	Prus baq	309	Asmussen	Ningpo	May 31	Ballast	Bourjau Hübener and Co
... 5	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	June 4	General	David Sassoon, Sons and
... 5	Cobang	Br baq	350	Fullerton	Keelung	... 1	Coals	Blum, Brothers and Co
... 5	Amoy Trader	Prus sch	109	Wulbrand	Manila	May 6	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 5	Granada	Br str	381	Davies	Nagasaki	June 2	do	Wm. Davison, for Agent
... 6	Marie Laurie	Fr ship	393	Avril	Newcastle, N.S.W.	April 18	Coals	Cowie and Co
... 5	Delenghes	Fr baq	300	Dupont	Newcastle, N.S.W.	... 10	do	Master
... 6	Klangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	June 5	General	Russell and Co
... 6	Fire Queen	Am str	1123	Gray	Hankow	... 3	do	Russell and Co
... 7	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 6	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 7	Confucius	Chi str	265	McCaslin	Ningpo	... 3		Chinese Government
... 7	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Taylor	Hongkong	... 3	do	Russell and Co
... 7	Samuel	Br baq	426	Wigzell	Sydney	April 6	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 8	Klangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	June 7	General	Russell and Co
... 8	Star of China	Br ship	798	Hodge	London	Feb 3	do	Gilman and Co
... 8	Paradise	Ham baq	386	Popp	Hilo	May 9	Sugar	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
... 8	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Bound	Hankow	... 5	General	Geo. Barnet and Co
... 8	Fortunata	Pru sbaq	262	Matthiesen	Swatow	... 24	Sugar	Wm. Pustau and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHES BY.
May 25	Sea Horse	Hulk			Hankow		
... 26	Coulnakyle	Br sh	679	Alexander	Hankow	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 26	Alma	Am sch	131	Eldridge	Nagasaki	Tea, etc.	Russell and Co
... 26	Akindo	Br baq	382	Scott	Hakodadi		John Thorne
... 26	Ying-tsze-fei	Br str	318	Stocks	Chefoo & Tientsin	Opium, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 26	Klangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 27	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 27	Yeddo	Br str	290	Laity	Tientsin	Tea, &c.	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 27	Fire Queen	Am str		Gray	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 27	Cadiz	Br str	481	Hunett	Yokohama	Sundries & Re-exports	Wm. Davison, for Agt
... 27	Granada	Br str	381	Cates	Nagasaki	do	Wm. Davison, for Agt
... 27	Pluto	Chi str	.....	Pike	Nanking		Chinese Government
... 28	Klangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 29	Simoda	Br sh	650	Drysdale	Fuchau	Cotton, etc.	Dow and Co
... 29	Prefet Paul Feart	Fr baq	461	Picard	Chefoo	Ballast	Master
... 29	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 29	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Bound	Hankow & Ports		Geo. Barnet and Co
... 29	Osprey	H. M. S.	.....	Menzies	Hongkong		
... 30	Rona	Br str	784	Morrison	Hankow & Ports		Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 30	Sir Lancelot	Br sh	885	McDougall	Hankow	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 30	President Harbitz	Norw bk	258	von der Che	Newchwang	Opium	Siemssen and Co
... 30	Magilla,	H. M. S.	.....	Stuart,	Chefoo		
... 30	Klangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 30	City of Nantes	Br str	345	Mooney	Fuchau & Ningpo	Sundries & Re-exports	J. H. Wigzell and Co
... 31	Japan	Br str	255	Bell	Chefoo & Tientsin	Opium, etc.	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 31	Shanse	Am str	561	Hammond	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 31	Suwo Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	Tea, etc.	Augustine Heard and Co
... 31	Tse-chang	Fr sch	102	Fribarren	Tientsin	do	Buissonnet and Co
... 31	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 31	Barrosa,	H. M. S.	.....	Boys			
... 31	Hardy	H.M.G.B.	.....	Morico	Ningpo		
... 31	Confucius	Chi str	265	McCaslin	Ningpo		Chinese Government
June 1	Morning Star	Br sh	562	Johnston	Fuchau	Cotton, etc.	Frazar and Co
... 1	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow & Ports		Dent and Co
... 1	Pluto	Chi str	.....	Parkes	Nanking		Chinese Government
... 1	Klangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 2	Ganges	Br str	742	Barnard	Hongkong	Re-exports	Wm. Davison, for Agt
... 3	Huquong	Am str	1383	Simmons	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 3	Kiang-loong	Am str	915	West	Hankow & Ports		Augustine Heard and Co
... 3	Corea	Br str	618	Russell	H'kong & Canton	Part of Original, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 3	Sarah Scott	Br baq	595	Riches	Chefoo		Wheelock & Meller
... 3	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 4	Dumbarton	Br str	944	Shaw,	Hongkong & Canton	Original	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 4	Jeanie	Br bg	300	Morehouse	Yokohama & San F.	Sundries & Re-exports	Augustine Heard and Co
... 4	Dupleix	Fr str	172	Millizan	Yokohama	Re-exports	Messageries Imperiales
... 4	Klangse	Am str	547	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 4	Algerine	H.M.G.B.	.....	Tucker	Cruise		
... 5	La Virgo	Fr baq	189	Renigere	Tientsin	Re-exports	Drocker and Co
... 5	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 6	Klangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 6	Bankaldo	Br baq	489	Frail	Chefoo	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 6	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin & Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 7	Aden	Br str	607	Andrews	Hongkong	Silk, etc.	Wm. Davison, for Agt.
... 7	Hiroto	Br str	1630	McQueen	Hankow & Ports		Dent and Co
... 7	Moyune	Am str	700	G. Johnston	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 7	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 7	Mercury	Br str	61	Stephen	Ningpo	Ballast	Glover and Co
... 7	Hoang Ho	Br sh	525	Carrington	Hankow	Ballast & Re-exports	Shaw, Brothers and Co
... 7	John Bunyan	Br sh	620	Allen	Nagasaki	Ballast	Reid and Co
... 8	Georges	Br sh	472	Carey	Nagasaki	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 8	Ville de Grenado	Fr baq	269	Croutze	Hakodadi v. Nagasaki	do	Buissonnet and Co
... 8	Klangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, JUNE 9, 1866.

DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

The anchorage is divided into *Nine Sections* from Upper Limit where a mark is placed defining the foreign from the Chinese boundary. The 6th and 7th Sections on the Pootung side are set apart for the Steam-boat Anchorage.

Section.

1,—From upper limit to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's wharf.
2,— " S.S.N.Co.'s wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
3,— " Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House.
4,— " Custom House to Danish Consulate.
5,— " Danish Consulate to Old Dock.
6,—From Old Dock to Olyphant's Jetty.
7,— " Olyphant's Jetty to Dent's Godowns.
8,— " Dent's Godowns to Gibb Livingston's Jetty.
9,— " Gibb Livingston's Jetty to Lower Limit Mark.
Outside Lower Limit.

In the Sections all the vessels are anchored abreast between the Banks to the river, and lettered according to their position, thus—
S. Shanghai Side, C. Centre, P. Pootung Side, and O. L. Outside Limit.

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MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
3 p	Anna		Am str	70	Apr 12	Chinkiang	H. Fogg and Co.		Laid up
1 c	Chiha	Schroon	Br str	25			Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
7 p	Columbia	Stewart	Br str	600	May 24	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
5 s	Confucius	McCaslin	Chi str	265	June 7	Ningpo	Chinese Government		
7 p	Esperança	Silva	Port str	320	May 15	Nagasaki	A. A. Wheelay		
4 s	Faust		— str	30					Laid up
S S N J	Fire Queen	Gray	Am str	1123	June 6	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	10th instant
3 p	Granada	Davies	Br str	381	June 5	Nagasaki	Wm. Davison, for Agt	Nagasaki	24h after Mail ar
4 s	Greta	Godow	Prus str	30	Jan 13		Wm. Pustau and Co.		Laid up
4 s	Heachew	Comstock	Am str	30		Sedong	T. J. Falls		
M I M	Labourdonnais	Pelissot	Fr str	872	June 2	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales	H'kong with Mails	18th instant
P & O M	Nepaul	Davis	Br str	541	June 3	Yokohama	Wm. Davison, for Agt.	Yokohama	24h after Mail ar
4 p	Paw-loong	Simmons	Am str	80		Wreck of *Wokee*	T. J. Falls		
S S N J	Plymouth Rock	Taylor	Am str	2397	June 7	Hongkong	Russell and Co		
1 s	Shanyuan		Br str	30			Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
4 p	Szechuen	Perkins	Am str	513	Jan 10	Ningpo	Russell and Co.		Repairing
6 s	Ta-pung-nyo	Grindle	Br str	517	May 23	Hongkong	Trautmann and Co		
3 s	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Apr 10	Hankow	H. Fogg and Co		
1 s	Taurus	Smith	Br str	25					Laid up
	Titan	Guillet	Br str	90	June 3	Hankow	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
1 s	Tsatlee	Tubbs	Am str	60	Feb 19	Soochow	Russell and Co.		Laid up
	Tun-sin	Bound	Br str	610	June 8	Hankow	Geo. Barnet and Co	Ningpo	To-day
5 p	Wan-Loong-Fei	Morrills	Br str	45	Sept 10	Launched	Geo. Barnet and Co.		Laid up
7 p	Whampoa		Br str	115	Dec 25	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		Laid up
	24 Steamers								

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
7 p	Amaranth	Wuhamen	Ham bnq	338	June 3	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
7 s	Amiral Charnes	Nidelec	Fr bnq	300	June 4	Sydney	Master		
7 c	Amoy Trader	Wulbrand	Prus sch	109	June 6	Manila	Wm. Pustau and Co		
7 s	Bien Hoa	Levesque	Fr bnq	341	June 1	Sydney	Frazar and Co		Ft or Ch
9 c	Bolina	Russell	Br bnq	433	Aug 25	Yokohama			
3 c	Burdwan	Douglas	Br sh	803	Apr 27	Fuchau	Dent and Co	London	Early
1 c	Canton	Asmussen	Prus bnq	309	June 4	Ningpo	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
7 c	Cinderella	Williams	Br sh	877	Apr 6	Sydney	Dent and Co	London	Immediately
2 c	City of Aberdeen	Jerrie	Br sh	551	May 11	Sydney	Dent and Co	London	Early
7 s	Cobang	Fullerton	Br bnq	350	June 5	Keelung	Blum, Brothers and Co		
7 c	Delengles	Dupont	Fr bnq	300	June 6	Newcastle N.S.W.	Master		
3 s	Duck	Lorenzo	Br sch	145	July 21	Fuchau	P. F. Cama and Co		Laid up
1 p	Ellen Prowse	Macdonald	Br bq	345	May 24	Sunderland	Order		Discharging
1 s	Elizabeth	de Boer	Dut bg	221	May 25	Swatow	Wm. Pustau and Co	Whampoa	Early
2 c	Eliza	Altima	Spa bnq	405	June 2	Manila	Phillips, Moore and Co	Manila	Early
3 c	Ethiopian	Edwards	Br sh	830	May 3	Melbourne	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
7 c	Eunice Nicholas	Barry	Br sh	1062	May 11	Fuchau	Captain	Fuchau	Early
2 c	Euxine	Gardiner	Br bnq	398	May 11	Woosung	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		Repairing
2 c	Fire Queen	Duggan	Br sh	783	June 2	Adelaide	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
	Fortunata	Matthiesen	Prus bnq	262	June 8	Swatow	Wm. Pustau and Co		
2 c	Fusi-Yama	Thompson	Br bnq	556	May 22	Nagasaki	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
2 p	General Harbitz	von der Che	Norw bk	348	May 13	Newport	Wm. Davison, for Agent		
4 c	Gossamer	Murphy	Br sh	734	June 2	London	Blain, Tate and Co	London	Discharging
O D	Guajara	De Raffin	Fr bnq	276	May 9	Ningpo	Vaucher, Frères		Discharging
S W	Illinani	Diamond	Br bnq	410	May 30	Liverpool	Smith, Kennedy & Co	London	Early
3 c	J. R. Worcester	Brown	Br sh	824	May 31	Greenock	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Immediately
6 s	Kew Kee	Beaglihole	Br sch	331	June 3	Rio de Janeiro	Trautmann and Co		
5 c	Lauderdale	Hutchings	Br sh	851	May 26	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
O L	Libra	Dirksen	Dut bg	240	May 25	Swatow	T. Kroes and Co		Loading Powder
2 p	Lizzie Boggs	Dizer	Am bnq	449	May 30	Swatow	Augustine Heard and Co	Y'hama & San F.	Early
7 c	Marie Laurie	Asvil	Fr sh	393	June 5	Newcastle N.S.W.	Cowie and Co		
2 s	Maria Luisa	Anesleage	Spa bnq	361	June 2	Manila	Bower Hanbury and Co		
2 p	Neptune	Parkins	Br bnq	533	May 28	Sunderland	Todd and Co		
7 s	Oceanica	Wilson	Br bnq	273	May 31	Sourabaya	Borneo Company Limited	Ft or Ch	
3 s	Onsuri	Paton	Br bnq	369	May 30	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co		Ft or Ch
H J	Pak Wan	Wawn	Br sh	800	May 31	Sydney	Reid and Co	London	Early
	Paradise	Popp	Ham bnq	386	June 8	Iloilo	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
8 s	Petrel	Jervis	Br sch	267	May 31	Hakodadi	Dent and Co		Laid up
1 p	Princess of Wales	Barron	Br bnq	363	May 25	N'castle on Tyne	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		Ft or Ch
2 c	Samuel	Wigzell	Br bnq	426	June 7	Sydney	Frazar & Co		
	Star of China	Hodge	Br sh	798	June 8	London	Gilman and Co		
1 c	Tewkesbury	Fowler	Br sh	1017	May 26	Cardiff	F. R. Gamwell		Ft or Ch
3 c	Trebolgan	Lewis	Br sh	1171	Mar 25	Fuchau	Blain, Tate and Co	Liverpool	Early
6 s	Tycoon	Metter	Br bnq	352	June 4	Newcastle N.S.W.	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
1 c	Whampoa	Carter	Br sh	1197	May 11	Fuchau	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Ft or Ch
	45 Vessels.								

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No.&Sec.	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Bunker Hill,	Ray	American steamer	63	J. H. Wignall & Co.
	China	Jensen	Prussian steamer	146	T. Kroes and Co
	Emperor,	James	British steamer	106	
	Fei Yuen,	Erickson,	British steamer	50	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company
	Fokelin,	Kofod,	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Hercules	Parkes,	Chinese steamer		
	Martin White,	D. Lynch,	American steamer	100	H. Fogg & Co.
	Orphan	Wendall	American steamer	160	Master
	Sampson,	Ryder,	British steamer	81	Hunt & Co.

HULKS.

No.&Sec.	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
3 s	Acriel,	Deslandes			P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls,	Patridge	British		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
7 p	Bethel,				
6 s	Keen-ta	Holmes	American barque	286	
6 p	Kingsan,	Brown,	American ship		Augustine Heard & Co.
1 s	Lady McNaughten,	Green,	British ship	570	M. I. Steam-ship Company
3 s	Louisa,		British ship	90	Wheelock Brothers
9 p	Melbourne,	Friday,	British barque	594	Shaw, Brothers & Co.
O U L	Nguphil,		British ship	545	Harbor Master
6 p	Nimrod,	Howard,	British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs
7 s	Ross,	Richardson,			F. R. Gamwell
Tonkado	Toy Fat,	Caslar,	Prussian barque	266	Wm. Pustau & Co.
3 s	Wellington,	Bennett,			

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec.	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
3 s	Acorn,	.....	Speer,	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
4 c	Basilisk	....	Hewett	H. M. Corvette	6	400	175	May 21	Hongkong
5 s	Snap	.....	Boyce	H. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	June 3	Fuchau
4 s	Starling,	.....	Tender Senior Officer	H. M. G. B.	2	.....	.....		
O D	Doroulede	.....	Richy	H. I. M. G. B.	2	90	40	Apr 16	Hankow
6 p	Hongkong,	.....		H. I. M. S.	1	.....	25		
6 c	Laplace	.....	Amet	H. I. M. S.	.....	... ..	.....	May 24	Light Ship

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